FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, &O. PRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOUK.

ASHES-Holders of Puts are firm, with a limited demand at \$4 224. Pearls are salable in small lots at \$5 52. COTTON-Nothing done yet since the arrival of the Africa to test the market. Quotations are nominally the

FLOUR AND MEAL. There is very little de Western and State this morning. Prices are without change, the trade only buyers small lots at \$4 37 a \$4 50 for common to straight State, \$4 50 a \$4 55 for favorite State and Ohio common brands, and \$4 50 a \$4 75 for Michigan d Indiana. Canadian rules quiet at \$4 37;@\$4 50, in b for common to good brands. Sauthern is very quiet, and is only in request for the city trade. Eales at \$4 27/6/\$4 50 for mixed to good straight brands Baltimore, Alexandria, Pesersburg City and Country and Georgetown, and \$4.75@\$5 25 for fancy. Bye Flour is setting alowly at \$3.50. Corn Meal is mactive at \$3.25 for Jersey and \$3.44 for Brandy-

GRAIN-There is little inquiry and less offering for Wheat, and the announcement of the steamer restricts the domand for export. Bye is nomical at 78c. and is scarce Sarley is held at 800,52c., and Outs are in fair request, at 47 @48c. for State, and 42@44c. for Jersey. Corn is dull and more freely offered, and the tendency is downward. Sales are limited at 55jc for Southern yellow, and 56c for Wes-tern mixed, in store, and delivered. WHISKY—A mederate business doing at 22c for Prison.

Drudge is held at 21 c.

PROVISIONS—A moderate demand for Pork for the trade, and with additional receipts; prices are in favor of the buyers. Sales of oid Mess at \$14.75, and do Prime at \$13.50—the latter is very scarce; new Mess at \$15.12), and do. Prime at \$13.07). Prime Mess is dull at \$14.50. Clear is unsaleable at \$16. Beef is in steady demand for the local trade at \$16.80 \$10.0 Drudge is held at 21 ic. Prime Mess is held at \$15@\$16, and is quiet. Beef Hams are saleable at \$13 73 for 226 h. Dreased Hogs command 6666. Pickled 9c, and Shoulders 7c. Lard is quiet at 6, 69c. for bbls. and 9]c. for kege. Butter is quiet, and Cheese is firm. without characteristics.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. WASHINGTON.

Kossuth's Movements, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852. Kossuth, accompanied by Mr. Cass, called on Henry Clay yesterday, but the venerable States. man, who is said to be much worse, was too unwell to see them.

Kossuth has accepted the invitation of the Governor of Maryland to visit Annapolis on his return from Washington.

XXXIId CONGRESS First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852.
The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. Colcock, Fitch and Meacham as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
The House then weat into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to introduce Kossuth, &c.

The appointment of a Committee to introduce Kossuth, &c.

The amendment pending from Wednesday, was by Mr. Gates, viz: "And that said C mantice be instructed to inform Louis Kossuth that the Government of the United States will not look with indifference on the intervention of Russia, or any other foreign power, against flungary in any struggle for liberty she may hereafter have against the despotic powers of Austria."

Mr. Yates wanted to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Strands, of Ga., objected, because he wanted to see how many would vote for it.

The amendment was rejected by Ayes 70, Nays 111.

KENTUCKY.

Election of U. S. Senator for Kentucky in lieu of Henry Clay.
Louisville, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1851.

In the Kentucky Legislature yesterday, on the fifth ballot, Archibald Dixon was elected U.S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry Clay.

From Cape Raytien-Eire-Loss of the schr. Mercator of Ellsworth. Boston, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852.

Thr brig Martha Worthington arrived at Holme Hole from Cape Haytien, Dec. 9, reports that there

Hole from Cape Haytien, Dec. 9, reports that there has been a fire there, in which the firm of Messrs. Robert & Co., lost two stores.

The cook of the brig Emblem, of Boston, which was in port, was killed by a shark while drowning. His body was recovered and buried.

The bark Active, at Holmes Hole, from Lounda, Africa, fell in with (Dec 2, lat. 32, lon. 55) schooner Mercator, of Elisworth, to a sinking condition. She took off the Captain and crew, and set the vessel on free.

The Steamer S. S. Lewis at Halifux HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1851.
The steamer S. S. Lewis, from Liverpool for Boston, with 40 passengers, 20 days out, came into our harber at 3 o'clock this morning, short of coal.

The Hudson River Railroad. No train feaves here to-night for New-York. The track is under water 3 miles 3 miles below the Greez-wich depot.

Gen. Houston at Buffale-The Weather

General Sam. Houston, Thursday, Jan 1, 1851.
General Sam. Houston is here to-day, and lectures before the Young Men's Association to-night.
The weather is as wild as Summer. Snow has been falling nearly twenty four hours, but there is no sleighing.

Arrival of the City of Clasgow at Philadelphia Philadelphia. Thursday, Jan. 1, 1851.

The steamship City of Glasgow arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool with a cargo valued at pearly half a million dollars.

Steamer Sunk.

Steamer Sunk.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, Jan 1, 1852

The steamer James, which had just effected the landing of her passengers here, was struck by a large body of ice and sunk. The water is just above the ladies' cabia.

The Southern Mail, &c.

The Southern Mail, &c.

BALTINGE. Thursday, Jan 1, 1832.

The Southern mail arrived this morning, with dates from New Orleans to the 20th ultimo, Mobile 24th, Savannah and Charleston 28th.

Joseph McCarthy, 'lad belonging to Philadelphia, was faially shot at Charleston on Christmas day. A negro was also shot There was much disorder there on that day.

Rise in the Ohio.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 31, 1851.
The Ohio is still rising very rapidly, and a serious food is apprehended

Markets and Navigation.

CINCINATT, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
Our markets are very quiet. Sight Exchange on ew-York is at [a] premium. Hous are at \$4.80.00 New-York is at the passify, and a flood is appre-the river is rising rapidly, and a flood is appre-

CITY ITEMS.

ROWDYISM ON NEW YEAR'S DAY .- Yesterday, as is usual on New Year's Day, a great deal of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and rioting prevailed, generally among the lower classes, who, unmindful of consequences, abuse all holidays by getting intoxicated, and will not be satisfied until they fall into the hands of the authorities, which in most cases results in being incurcerated in a dismal cell.

On Wednesday morning about 121 o'clock, a party of about one hundred and fifty persons, most of whom were intoxicated, entered the saloon of Ferdana Palme, corner of Broadway and White-st., and commenced a general onslaught on the furniture, about \$100 worth of which they maliciously stroyed. When expostulated with, they seized articles of provisions, which they strewed about the place, and not content with that, violently alted Mr. Palmo, his wife and servants. Officors Bell, Logan, and others, happening to be near, rushed into the place and arrested three of the ring-landers, named John Bulkley, John Rodgers and Michael Morday, for inciting a riot. The remainder of the disorderlies made their escape. The accused parties were taken before Justice Osborn, and comsted to prison to answer the charge of riot.

stealing two valuable pistols from Goorge C. Case, of No. 316 Broad way. They were committed for a hearing by Jadge Osborn.

Henry Bricks, Thomas Burton and Michael were arrested by Capt. Brennan of the Vith Ward, on suspicion of having stolen about a dozen gold and silver watches from Mr. Jacobs, of No. 112 Chathamst. a few days since, while the latter was sweeping the snow from the walk opposite his store.

Hannah Simpson was arrested in the Eighteenth Ward on a charge of passing counterfeit money In the same Ward a drunken riot occurred between some drunken occupants of a number of shanties in Twenty-ninth-st, between Second and Third-avs. The Police were on the ground soon after the affray commenced, during which Capt Whijam was violently assaulted and had most of his cloths torn from his back. He with the assistance of several of his officers, arrested Owen Concklin, Michael Coachin, Daniel Sweeny and 2 men named James Ryan, who were the ringleaders in the disturbance One of the party had his head terribly cut in the melee. Those arrested were sent before Justice McGrath for disposal.

One of the female inmates of Dr. White's house corner of Houston and McDougal-sts , found a thief in the house with intent to steal. When discovered the rascal fled, but was pursued by Officer Upham of the Fifteenth Ward, and captured. He was sent to Court for examination.

In the Eleventh Ward an unusual number of men were arrested for drunkenness, creating a mob, exciting a riot, insulting females, and other offenses to which men of low breeding, when intoxicated, are addicted. John Beltz was arrested by officer Wells for entering, uninvited, the house of Philip Heering. during his absence, and insulting his wife.

In many of the upper Wards something less than one hundred men were arrested for entering residences in which they never were before, and where they knew not a soul, and after eating and drinking without molestation to their hearts' content, maliciously breaking decanters, dishes, scattering the provisions about the premises, and not content with that, in many instances breaking windows, doors, and behaving more like fiends than men. Those arrested were taken before Justice Mountford to await

an examination. the Eighth and Sixteenth Wards. In the former 15 persons were arrested, most of whom were charged with entering the house of William Douglass, No. 27 Thompson-st., and creating a serious disturbance tending to a breach of the peace. They were sent up for examination.

Most of those arrested in the Sixteenth Ward were only charged with intoxication.

A MAN SHOT AND KILLED .- A man named Owen McDonald, while at a shooting match with a number of associates on the west side of the town, they all being according to report, much intoxicated, was shot in one of his legs, and so fearfully injured, that he died soon afterwards in the New-York Hospital, whether he was taken immediately after the occurrence. It appears the deceased had fired at the target, which he was replacing, when one of the company fired a hasty shot which took effect in the leg of deceased. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest.

Supposed Murder .- On the afternoon of Wednesday last, a man named James Kennedy, died as is supposed, from injuries received on the corner of 120th-st. and Fourth-av., on the night of the 24th December, by the hands of some persons unknown, The provocation for the commitment of the violence, if any, is at present unknown. Ald. Concklm has been notified to hold an inquest when further particulars may be elicited.

John Lowe was arrested in the Nineteenth Ward,on complaint of George W | Woodon for carelessly discharging fire arms in the street. Edward Galligar was arrested in the same Ward on a charge of shooting Catharine Coyle.

In the same Ward was also arrested one Francis Devine, for cutting H. McGaughton with a knife. All of the accused parties were sent before the magistrate for disposal.

LOUISIANA ITEMS .- It appears from the County Press that there is an average sugar As in other sections of the country the late

cold spell was severely felt throughout Louis On the 22d ult., William Silk was adjudged

guilty of the murder of Ald. Wm. Laughlin, in the First District Court of New-Orleans. Ald. Laughlin was killed in a drunken broil, (the murderer said to be the most drunk of the two.) on the 28th Sept. last. Silk was commended to mercy by the Jury.

WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Kossuth Resolution in the House-The Trade of Politics-Efforts of New Members-Dr. Kane's Lecture on the Arctic Expedition-French Claims-Mr Clay, &c.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1851.

The House passed the whole of yesterday, as you know, in duscussing the resolution to appoint a Committee to wait upon Kossuth Such a discussion is, as all must acknowledge, eminently out of place. It is as if one were to invite a guest, who, after arriving at the door, should be compelled to wait in the porch and listen to a wrangle in the vestibule between the man and his wife as to whether he should be let in. Such conduct must strike every one as the hight of indecorum, it not as an outright insult to the invited guest. And yet we are unwilling to believe it was so intended by the gentlemen who opposed the resolution.

The great obstacle which seemed to present itself to their minds, was the conviction that in voting to receive Louis Kossurn at the hands of a Committee, they endorsed his sentiments. And yet the gentlemen who stood upon this ground seemed very willing, nay, even proposed to invite him to a seat within the privileged circle of the House! If this is not a distinction without a difference we will not guess again.

Mr. GENTRY, of Tennessee, in some admirable remarks, which told powerfully upon the House, gave the rationale of the whole subject, and one would suppose, could not fail to carry conviction everywhere.

Nevertheless, as the vent plug of talk had got started, the torrent continued to rush without intermission till near four o'clock, when the appetite for dinner enforced an adjournment of Kossuth and all his concerns.

The discussion was marked by some striking

peculiarities, which could not fail to suggest to the dullest, that politics is a great trade. Mr BROOKS, of your city, explained his vote by saying, in not the most transparent manner, that he did not indorse Kossuth's views, because intervention pleased Mr. Gippings, who nursed this subject with uncommon warmth and tenderness, for the amiable purpose of turning it against the South for the overthrow of slavery; and besides that, the doctrine of intervention, as preached by Kossuth, would inevitably lead to the overthrow of slavery; a result that he greatly deplored, and depicted in very red colors. The justice of this statement, and the logic of this conclusion, does not seem so clear, when we reflect that Mr GIDDINGS had never opened his mouth upon the subject, and that the doctrine of Kossuth is non-interference with the domestic concerns of every State. Mr. BROOKS said further, that he should vote for the resolution, but he desired it to be understood that he did it in his private capacity of gentleman, and not The same night Daniel Johnson and George Cox as Representative. Yet, notwithstanding this were arrested in the VIth Ward on suspicion of puminous exposition, in all the preliminary as Representative. Yet, notwithstanding this

steps to come to a vote he persistently voted with the minority. Here was evidence number one, that politics is a great trade. On referring to the debate you will find that Mr. Gippings turned upon the member from New-York, and jammed his hat down over his eyes without even saying "by your leave." He did not mince matters, but roughly told him in plain terms, that he, the member from New-York, was on the high road to the "charnel house of political apostates!" Of course it was painful to hear such personalities, and I was glad things went no further. One could not help thinking of pistols and coffee. But Mr. GIDDINGS was forbearing, for he had no sooner uttered these words than voices were heard to exclaim, "That's right, hang him up by the heels, skin him !" I was shocked by such barbarity of sentiment, and so I doubt not was Mr. Gippings. for he did not do any such thing, but soon drepped his subject. The second evidence that politics is a great

trade, was seen in the maiden demonstration of Mr. Rantoul. He, too, would vote for the Kossuth Committee. But he would do it because the Kossuth doctrine was the great bulwark of elavery in this country. Kessuth was the champion of the great doctrine of State Rights, and it was as such that he welcomed him. This was thought to be first rate, for a free-soiler and the representative of the Massachusetts Coalition. and it was remarked in an under-tone over the the House, "That will do, I guess we can let him in now!" This "letting in" of course referred to the great Loco-Foco fold of wolves in sheeps' clothing. At dinner, Southern gentlemen grew merry over their congratulations upon the valuable acquisition they had received to the list of State Rights, Slavery champions. Verily, politics is a great trade.

Several new members, profiting by the occasion, and lifted by the excitement of debate, got the floor and broke the ice for a future swim when another good flood tide shall offer. Two of them, Mr. Ewing of Kentucky and Mr. INGER son of Connecticut, struck out pretty handsome. ly for new beginners. To be sure, what they said did not amount to much, but it is something to be able to round out a few periods at a first go off without stumbling. It is not a bad preparation for a future race to be able to go round the course the first time without being distanced. Among the numerous gentlemen who tried to get the floor, but could not, was Mr. WASHBURN, a Whig member from one of the many Loco-Foco districts in Maine. He was very earnest to let into some of the gentlemen of the minority who were provokingly thwarting the will of the House, and he would have done it with effect if he had been allowed a chance; but the Chairman (Jones of Tennessee) could not see a man who comes from so far Down East.

I listened the night before last to the first lecture of Dr. Kane, of the Grinnell Arctic Expedition. It was an elegant performance throughout, but its tints were mostly too delicate to be appre ciated by a promiscuous audience. There was not enough of salient point, or of rough-andtumble matter, to make what is called a " sensation." The Doctor is no kind of a humbug, and not being possessed of striking oratorical gifts. would never figure therefore as a showy popular lecturer. But he will always be sure of the suffrages of the discerning few. That he is polished and elegant in style; keen, vivid and aristic in description, the readers of The Tribune well know. Indeed, unless a man has unim. peachable powers in this respect, he would never think of making a very long story of a sail up against the Polar ice and back again. The American Arctic Expedition is peculiarly fortunate in having such a scribe as Dr. Kane.

The French claims are on wheels again. A Special Committee of the Senate has them in charge, and Senator BRADBURY, of Me., is into the subject in earnest. Several other distinguished Senators of the Opposition will lend their aid to push them along. It looks now as though they might run through at this session, on a loose pulley.

Mr. CLAY's condition does not materially vary Propped by pillows, he reclines at length upon a lounge a considerable part of each day, often with his eyes closed, listening to the reports of the doings in Congress and to the reading of whatever else interests him. He sees only a few intimate friends, who go and come without ceremony, and who measure the frequency and length of their visits by their own sense of propriety. Of course they trouble him as little as possible He says, "Say to all my friends, it is of no use for them to send their cards, for I must beg to be excused from seeing them."

There are those who quote Mr. CLAY in his present enfeebled condition as being indifferent to Kossuth's mission. But of this we are sure that were the HENRY CLAY of old in the Speak ers chair or in the White House, he would give Kossuth such a welcome in word and deed as would electrify the nation. The HENRY CLAY of old has had no cold blood in his veins. Whatever else may be said of him, it cannot be said that he was even a niggard of his sympathy for the oppressed, or withheld in icy coldness the right hand of fellowship to the cause or the votaries of freedom. Whatever else may be said of him he never was a fogey,

Kessuth in Washington-Another Speech, &c. Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1851

Kossuth was unexpectedly called out by the crowd last night at 11 o'clock to make a speech from the balcony of Brown's Hotel. I send you the following report of his remarks : KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

M. Kosswith appeared upon the balcony and was received with the most hearty cheering and waving of hats, which having subsided he spoke nearly as You must excuse me that I came not earlier

thankfully to acknowledge the honor which you have done me. I have but just now heard that it was intended for me. Nobody had informed me of it. And this being my excuse, permit me humbly to express to you my most warmly felt and most cor-dial thanks for the honor that you bestow upon me by calling upon me so early after my arrival here. My time is much engaged by sorrows and by cares.

because my attention is about my country. So I believe it is a duty of convenience for me here in Washington not to stand upon the ground which I occupied in other cities of the United States which I nave had the pleasure of visiting, where it was not deemed inconvenient to express not only my thanks for the sympathy which was manifested for my poor country, but also my humble wishes and expectations. Here I am before the great tribunal which has to decide for the future, and here I must be silent. It is convenient to be so. You will not expect me, therefore, to enter upon political subjects. Congress has to decide about that. Here I have only to thank you most hearthy, most warmly, most cordinally, that the people of Washington share so generously in the feeling of the people of the United States, whose hearts warmly beat for the oppressed nations of the European Connect. [Cheers.] There is now a struggle going on which will decide the fate of malons. Whatever may be my fate and the fate of my poor countrymen, in every case we will act as resolute men, conscients of our days and the sate of my poor countrymen, in every case we will act as resolute men, conscients of our days and they are always. Washington not to stand upon the ground which I there. Whatever may be my fate and the fate of my poor countrymen, in every case we will act as resolute men, coescious of our duty and resolved to act according to our duty. So much I know, that whatever may be our fate, it will always hare with it the sympathies of your generous hearts, and that will be a consolation to us. [Prolonged cheering.] The hurrals from the New World will go over the waves to the Old, and these hurrals going over to the Old World will become an encouragement to them to look to your history and to draw out of this

history instruction to guide us in our endeavors as wedraw out of you hurrahs resolution to act as you have acted. And should we be so successful as your forefathers were, will look to you for an example how we should live to become worthy of the freedom which we shall fight out by our own strength. freedom which we shall ight out by our own strength, and we will learn from you to renerate the freedom won by our arms. For even the beasts of asture must partake in the impulse of liberty. There is a spirit in nature going through p ants and beasts and men, and that spirit of interprets the spirit of liberty which is incorporated in your great nation, before which I bow with deep respect, (bowing] and take my leave of you with my most warm thanks for your sympathy.—[Vociferous cheering and cries. "Go on," go on. If Go on! O no gentlemen I will not go on I have in many countries seen many people, but never have I met in my life with a people where eloquence was so much at home as in the United States. Never before have I met with a people accustomed to hear almost daily the most eloquent speeches. I more and more meet so much eloquent men, that I am aimost daily the most eloquent speeches. I more and more meet so much eloquent men, that I am almost afraid to speak in my plain manner. No Hungarian was ever afraid to meet an enemy-[cries "Good," "good," "burrah "" "churrah "" and I hope that you will find in future that we are not afraid to meet an enemy in a just cause. But it is quite another thing to meet friends—those friends which have expected abilities which I cannot prove. When we rest an enemy we know how to Sobt with can. have expected abilities which I cannot prove. When we meet an enemy we know how to fight with cannon, and with bayonets, and with swords. But it is quite another thing to address friends. for I take you for friends. Are you not my friends? [Cries, "Yes, yes, all friends."] Therefore I cannot go on, because I could nothing more to say to you because you will often meet in your life with more elequent, more skillful men than myself, but none who feel more the value of the symachly I have met who feel more the value of the sympathy I have met with in the United States. (Enthusiastic appliance amid which Kossuth retired.)

Conal Lettings.

We present below the award of contracts made on the 30th ult. for the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the completion of the lateral

Canals:

Section Work — Sec. 13, 14, M. Savin & Co. 15, J. Culien & Co. 16, Thomas Hitchens. 17, L. Vaudekar & Co. 18, 19, Jas. Brady & Co. 30, 37, 60, 127, 128, M. C. Story; 31, 40, Auron Swart & Co. 33, 24, Wm. H. Morell. 35, H. Van Slyck & Co. 36, Willis Phelps: 41 to 45, J. Livermere: 51 to 56, J. Healy & Co. 57, Isaac Jackson & Go. 58, Sofomon Bowen; 59, C. Gardinier & Co. 60, Alexander H. Schultz: 61, C. T. Van Hora & Co. 62, Vandenburgh & Wait; 75, J. R. Rose & Co. 78, H. P. Alexander & Co. 63, J. S. N. Barbyit; 84, John Scholl: 112, J. C. Shippey; 125, 126, 130, Squire Utley; 129, Thomas H. Bates: 131, 132, Alex Ray. 184, Woodman, Rimball & Co. 184, Woodman, Kamball & Co. Looks—No 2, Loke Noon & Co. 24, 82, E. Cole & Co. 84, James Stewart; 38, Wm. Coleman & Co. 39, Jesse Van Tile; 40, A. H. Prescott & Co.; 41, 42, J. E. Elwood & Co.

AQEUDUCTS - Printups, E. K. Van Everer & Co.

AGEUDUCTS - Printups, E. K. Van Everer & Co. Oistona, P. H. Dykeman; Lashers, A. T. Dunham & Co.; Phillips, M. C. Story.

Waste Weirs - On section 30, P. D. Beticher, 55, A. J. Yates, 120, T. H. Fisher & Co., 127, N. Vandebogart, 134, Alexander Ray.

CULVERTS - On 16 and 17, Wm. H. Morell, 30 to 40, M. C. Story, 59, 60 and 75, W. Barton & Co., stone culvert on 111, T. H. Fisher & Co., composite culvert on 111, 112, J. C. Shippey, on 118, 120, 126, 134, 132, J. P. Wpipple, on 127, 128, 129, 130, Thos. H. Pisher & Co., on 133, 134, H. H. Bennett, Mohawk River Damend Bulkhead at Rome, to Jesse Mattison. BLACK RIVER CANAL

DELTA FERDER—Section work and gnard lock, Frazee & McDonald, bridges, Brayton & Clark culvert, J. C. Shippey, lock-house on section 18, J. M. Siater, lock-house on section 22 to 31, G. H.

Gould.

Dams—At High Falls, Whittlesey & Shed; at Carthage, P. S. Stewart & Co., at Williamsville, Mitcheil & Brown.
RESERVOIRS—Woodhulls, Phelps & Ray; North Branch, South Branch, No. 1, do. No. 2, Mitchell & Brown; sluices around locks, Squire Utley, road bridge at High Falls, G. H. Gould; culvert on sec. 30. Whittlesey & Shed, valve gates, to Seymour & Woodhulls, Co., 200 Seymour & Woodhulls, Co., 200 Seymour & Woodhulls, 200 Seymour & Woo 30. Whitlesey & Shed, valve gates, to Seymour & Wood; Black River Improvement, to W. W. Wright.

Wood: Black River Improvement, to W. W. Wright:

Bridge Abutments.—3 to E. K. Van Everer & Co., 2 to M. Savin & Co., 2 to John Upton, 2 to B. Birchard & Co., 2 to P. H. Dykeman, 1 to Johnson & Co., 5 to W. H. Williams, 2 to James McDonald, 4 to David Rogers; 1 to A. J. Yates, 3 to W. C. Wemple, 1 to D. Wilds & Co.; bridge between Frankfort and Utica, including 250 rods of road to J. Borden & Co., bridge abutments on 112 and 113, and between Oriskany and Rome, to A. Myers & Co., abutments from Rome to New-London, and at New-London, to H. E. Storrs ? Co.; New-London to Higgins' to W. Candee & Co; iron bridges on Eastern Division, to E. Corning & Co.; wooden super-structure for bridges, to B. Birchard & Co.; valve gates, to Seymour & Wood.

ERIE CANAL—MIDDLE Division.

STIGLUTE for Orloges, to B. Brichard & Co., Valve gates, to Seymour & Wood.

ERIE CANAL—MIDDLE DIVISION.

SECTION WORK.—Sec. 135, 136, Wm. Lewis & Co., 137, 138, J. S. Parker, 139, W. Norton & Co., 140, 141, Henry S. Webb., 142, O. P. Root, 143, F. Pratt. & Co., 144, 145, O. B. Howe, 146, J. Crouse & Co., 147, A. Meyers & Co., 148, N. H. Decker, 149, 150, J. B. Rice & Co., 151, Wm., Barker & Co., 192, A. Satherland, 193, S. P. Jacobs, 195 Emory Rosebrook, 197, McQuig & Foster, 199, Stokes & Lester, 203, George Smith, 294, Levi Dimmick, 205, Jas. R. Webster, 206, Wm. A. Sackett & Co., Culverts.—Sec. S. To Brown, Beebe & Co., 3, to Israel S. Parker, 4, to Ous B. Howe, 1, to Fisher & Groat; 3, to J. B. Rice & Co., 3, to Emory Rosebrook, 2, to S. P. Jacobs & Co., 1, to A. J. Wiley, 3, to McCarty and Bishop, 2, Samuel Bell & Co.,—Chiutenango aqueduct, to Wells & Thomas, dam and gurd gate, to Fisher & Groat; waste weir, to Ous B. Howe.

Bridge Abutments.—Sec. 3, B. Birchard & Co.,

Bridge Abuthents.—Sec. 3, B. Birchard & Co.; 2, I. Shannahan; 5, Swain & Nodwell; 3, McQuigg & Foster; 4, H. E. Storre & Co.; 2, S. P. Jacobs & Co. Valve Gates, Seymour & Wood; Iron Bridges, E. Corning & Co.

E. Corning & Co.

OSWEGO CANAL.

Lift Locks 1 and 2, Robert Gere & Co. 3, Dodge & Comstock: 6, Peter Dunn; 7, W. J. Mariett & Co. 11 and 12, A. B. Dickinson, 13, A. G. Sage & Co. 14, Robert C. Kenyon; 15, William Baldwin; 17, Phito Stevens, Guard Lock No. 1, C. W. Stevens & Co. 3, C. H. Sage & Co. 5, James McDonald, Section No. 38, Robert C. Kenyon, Valve Gates to C. O. Bradley & Co.

vens & Co., 3, C. H. Sage & Co., 5 James McDonald. Section No. 38, Robert C. Kenyon. Valve Gates to C. O. Bradley & Co.

ERIE CANAL—Western Division.

Section Work — Sec 207, Wm A. Sackett & Co., 268, H. B. Bradshaw. 207, C. T. Chamberlain. 210, Ethan Clark. 211, H. Cady & Co., 212, 213, Rogers & Layton. 214, 215, 216, Charles Nichols & Co., 217, E. P. Pince & Co., 218, A. B. Williams & Co., 228, G. W. Barnard. 229, R. S. Nellis. 232, A. O. Lamoreux.; 233, 234, John Vernam & Co., 235, J. W. Goodrich. 236, E. & W. H. Ennis. 239, Richman. & Morley. 241 to 245, E. Ennis & Co., 246, 247, Clark. & Larned. 248, A. P. McDonald. 249, Walter S. Church. 250, Clark. & Larned.; 251, 252, D. H. Richardson. 253, Walter S. Church. 254, D. H. Richardson. 253, Walter S. Church. 254, D. H. Richardson. 255, George Law. 256, Norman. & Hughes. 257, H. V. Colt. 258, G. W. Baldwin. 259, N. E. Payne. & Co., 269, L. A. G. B. Grant. 262. Oliver Charlick. 266, George J. Whitney & Co., 267, Wm. Cannee. & Co., 273, H. H. Mills. & Co., 275, John L. Clarke. & Co., 273, H. H. Mills. & Co., 275, John L. Clarke. & Co., 273, J. Baker. & Co., 278, W. C. Bloss. & Co., 277, Utley Spencer. 250, Orville Clark. 251, E. T. Brieges. & Co., 229, J. B. Moss. 253, W. Candee. & Co., 285, J. P. McDonald. 286, 287, J. Breed. & Co., 288, J. W. Britton. & Co., Eindependent. Line, John. H. Nichols. 299, C. J. & H. DeGraw. 291, M. A. Harrington. & Co., 292, 203, S. Clark. & Co., 297, S. H. U. Soper. & Co., 293, 203, S. Clark. & Co., 297, S. H. U. Soper. & Co., 293, 303, S. Clark. & Co., 204, A. Collins. 305, O. Clark. 297 to 310, B. Pringle. 314, C. A. Donalds. 315, M. E. Hitchcock. & Co., 316, 317, I. N. Stage. 315, M. E. Hitchcock. & Co., 316, 317, I. N. Stage. 318, Barton. & O'Mslay. 319, S. C. Hoolden. 326, H. N. Hewes. 322, Thomson. & Rigg. 335, Thos. King. 336, Hawiey. & Barton. 323, Don. P. Smith. 331, George H. Boughton. 324, Chamberlin. & Edgetton. 323, 327, Ryan. & Swan. 226, J. N. Stage. 328, Donald. & Co., 335, Thos. King. 336, Chamberlin. 340, O. Shi

STRECTURES—Guard Lock at Black Rock, to Sut-ton & Philips. Lock 6t, Kingsley & James. 65, Lewis Seeley. 65, George Williams & Co... Guard Lock and Feeder, Genesse River, to Lewis Seeley. Mud Creek Aqueduct, Rallroad Crossing, to Peter

Mud Creek Aqueduct, Railroad Crossing, to Peter Boyce.

Bridge Abutments —On Sections 207, 208, 209, 212, 214, 215, 217, and 229, to Robert Ennis: on 210, 246 to 262, and 266, to B. Birchard & Co.; on 213, 216, 231, and 336, to Chamberiain & Co.; on 232 to 239, to Levi P. Chase; on 241 to 245, to S. J. Hunt; on 267, 268, and 3 on 270, to Isaac Hall; 2 on 270, and 9 on 271, 277, to L. Jones Peck; on 278 to 281, to A. Wilder; 2, to Wm. Waiker; 2, to G. Hard; 2, to H. Bristmail & Co.; i, to J. B. King; 5, to M. A. Hairington; 4, to Soper & Pields; 4, to J. Ellisott & Co.; 6, to Ryan & Swan; 1, to C. A. Donalds; 6, to Hawley & Barton; 3, to Sutton & Phillips; 1, 20 M. W. Baldwin; 2, to Hilton & Terry; 2, to J. Pierce & Co.; 9, to Clark & Tift.

GENISSEE VALLEY CANAL.

& Co.: 9, to Clark & Tift.

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Lock 105, H. M. Severance; Lock 106, Chester Keys & Co.; Section 91, Nelson Hewitt; Section 98. E. Hammond, Section 107, James Napier & Co.; Oil Creek Reservoir to Abm. Vernam, Rockville Reservoir to William Ridsdale & Co.; Ischua Feeder to William Ridsdale & Co.; Ischua Aqueduct and Brieges on Section 107 to Nelson Hewitt; Vaire Gairs to Seymour & Wood.

CULVERTS—Irondequoit Creek culvert and Allen's Creek colvert to J. H. Sherrill & Co.; sec. 207, H.E. Storrs & Co.; 208, Robert Emis., 209, J. N. Stage., 210, 11 and 14, Chamberlain & Co.; 215, Williams &

Palmeter: 216, H. E. Storre & Co.; 218, J. Leach & Co.; 228, R. Ennis; 229, S. Moore; 231, H. E. Storre & Co.; 234, 238, D. Kenyon; 239, J. Vernam; 246, J. H. Sherrill & Co.; 253, B. Pringte; 260, Elias

J. H. Sherrill & Co. 233, B. Pringle; 260, Elias Krapp.

Culvert under Genesee Feeder to J. L. Clark; sees 266, 267, 270, 275, 277, J. R. Thomoson; 271, 274, 276, Builer & Stanberry; 278, A. Wilder; 279, H. E. Storrs & Co. 280, Gideon Hard; 281, E. S. Reed & Co., 282, W. S. Lewis & Co., 287, Reed & St. John; 288, 291, 292, 293, Benjamin Pringle; 234, 228, Ryan & Swan; 296, A. D. Wood & Co., 300, O. Butler & Co., 302, 304, Sopar & Freids; 305, J. N. Stage; 307, 308, 309, C. A. Donaldis; 311, O. Satier; 312, 313, 314, S. Kneeland; 316, O. Turner; 317, J. N. Stage; 318, Barton & O'Maley; 319, 322, 329, 323, 336, 360, 362, Sol. Parmelee & Co., 223, 326, 327, Thos King; 339, H. N. Hewes, 331 to 335, Hawley & Barton; 332, Gideon Hard; 334, S. Pierre & Co., 347 to 359 to 367, H. S. Wells.

WASTE WEIR—I to John N. Stage; I to Ethan Clark; 3 to J. W. Clark; I to L. Seeley; 2 to J. R. Thompson; 3 to O. Butler & Co., 1 to J. M. K. Rilton; I to Hitton & Tenney J I to B. & J. Carpenter; I to A. Webster.

penter 1 to A. Webster.

OREGON.

The Fight with the Coquille Indians.

From the San Francisco Heraid Dec. 5
In the intelligence brought by the Columbia, mention was made of an engagement between Col. Casey's command and the Coquille Indians. We have since received from Mr. Gilbert Brush. who was the guide of the expedition, and

who was the guide of the expedition, and who, it will be remembered, was severely wounded in the fight between Col. T'Vault's party and the same indians, the following particulars of the affair:

The Coquille is a stream emptying into the Pacific about thirty miles north of Port Orford, and the tribe who committed the murderous assault on T'Vault's party live sixty miles above its moute, at a place where it forks into two branches. The river, though rapid, is deep and broad enough to be navigable all this distance. Col. Casey soon after arriving at Port Orford proceeded thence to the mouth of the Coquille, and camping on the right bank, proceeded to construct rafts with which to cross.

For two days the ladians kept firing from the left bank, but the distance was too great for their shors

For two days the ladians kept firing from the left bank, but the distance was too great for their shots to take effect. Having gained the other side, the Colone found it impossible to proceed fast caough by land; he therefore sent for three boats to Port Orford, and had them hauted by land to the mouth of the river. This was effected in two days: and having embarked the whole command of sixty men, the expedition proceeded up the Coquille. Fitnem inteles from the mouth they destroyed the first rancheria, the Indians flying at their approach. Arrived at the forks of the river, having burned all their ancherins on both banks, together with the provisions and fishing implements, they found the Indians, to the number of two hundred, excamped, awaiing their approach.

They had sent their women and children to a

Colonel made the attack, at the same time that the Indians were firing into the boats. The light continued for about twenty minutes, and at the end of that time the savages fled. A portion of them were intercepted by Lieutenant Stoneman, and some six or seven killed.

In all there were about fifteen killed, and many who were wounded were dragged off the field by the savages in their flight. Several of the men had their clothes cut by builets and arrows, but none were hurt. A large quantity of provisions found in the rancheria was destroyed, and the fishing implements were burned. Sixteen canoes were taken, and the rancheria razed to the ground. Returning, the Colonel left Lieutenant Stoneman encamped at the mouth of the river with forty-five men and a howitzer.

the mouth of the river with forty-five men and a howitzer.

As all their winter provisions have been destroyed, and their canoes taken, the Indians will be compelled to sue for peace, and the severe chastisement they have received will cause them to refrain hereafter from molesting the whites. The measures adopted were absolutely necessary to restrain them from murdering and plundering; and following so quickly after their massacre of T'Vault's party, will have the most beneficial effect.

The Indian who was captured gave by signs such information as confirms the belief that five of T'Vault's men were murdered, and two of the indians were shot in the conflict. The swages were under the impression that Mr. Brush had been drowned in crossing the river. Col. Casey was about proceeding to Rogue River, twenty-one miles below Port Orford, the ladians on that stream having recently harrassed the white settlers, and requiring chastisement almost as much as those livquiring chastisement almost as much as those living on the Coquile.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival on Monday of the steam-ship Meteor, Capt. Forbes, we have received papers from Galveston to the 19th ult.

A rise in the Brazos River has been caused by

The late cold spell was experienced severely in

The late cold spell was experienced severely in Texas. Ice an inch thick was formed at Galveston. The sugar cane in Brazos County was much injured by the frost.

The Matagorda Tribune states that the injury lathat region is less than was expected. It says: We learned last evening by a gentleman from Wharton and Caney tdat all the standing came has not been materially injured, and that the sugar crop is turning out abundantly. Many of the planters indeed in those sections are nearly or quite through grinding. The subsequent fine weather has afforded them an opportunity to drive their work. Col. Hawkins has already turned out 300 hogheads; Col. Horon has nearly completed with about the same quantity, and Col. Henry Jones will probably make 200 hogsheads.

The Houston Telegraph says it it is reported on the frontier that the Cananaches were again preparing to attack the settlements on the Rio Grande.

The body of Robert Holmes, master of the Sch. Sophia, was lately found on the beach, at St. Joseph's Isians. The coroner's jury returned a verseries and the settlement of the set.

seph's Island. The coroner's jury returned a ver-dict of accidentally drowned. The Galveston Civilian has accounts from Austin to the 12th inst.

An Internal Improvement Bill is before the Legis An Internal Improvement Bill is before the Legislature, providing for the assistance, on the part of
the State, of Railroad Companies, and the improvement of the navigation of our rivers. It seems probable that some law on the subject will be adopted, but
as yet there seems to be no definite arrangement of
the details.

Many other matters of interest are under consid-

Many other matters of interest are under consideration, but in such a shape as affords no means of judging as to the final disposition which will be made of them.

The bill authorizing the Controller to proceed to Washington to receive the indemnity, or that portion of the same due the State, has passed to a third reading by a vote of 52 yeas and 13 nays.

An Austin letter writer says that he candidly believes that the records of the Adjutant General's office will show that there have been issued from that office alone bounty land certificates to more persons, for certam services, than there ever were soldiers in the army; and more issued by the Land Office to citizens than there are voters in the State. There have been since the organization of the Adjutant-General's Department, six hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty sores of land scrip issued to administrators on deceased soldier's estates

inousand seven hundred and sixty sores of land scrip issued to administrators on deceased soldier's estates alone, and an equal amount to their heirs of their agents, and yet the cry is "still they come."

J. M. Jones of Galveston, publishes a correspondence between himself and Powers, the scuiptor, which passed at Florence in June last, on the subject of a marble statue for the contemplated State Capitol—a statue emblematic of the State, and embracing in its design the glorious and romantic history of its early career.

capitor—a statue embicinatic of the State, and embracing in its design the glorious and romantic history of its early career.

Mr. Powers, for want of sufficient information in relation to the history, arms, the institutions and peculiar productions of that State, expresses his diffidence in his abshity to furnish a proper design, but thinks the State might be represented as standing by the side of a column, composed of rods bound together, the fasces) and surmounted by the cap of liberty. The names of the States existing at the period of annexation should be written upon the circling band of the fasces—and Texas might be adding her own name to the list. Her left arm might be embracing the column, while her right would be occupied in tracing her dame upon it, and she might lean confidnity and gracefully against it. The broken sa ord aid chains of Mexico might be at her feet, and she herself might appear as a beautiful wirgin, not yet arrived at, but giving promise of full womanly proportions. womanly proportions.

These Mr. Powers throws out merely as sug-

Late and Important from the Rio Grande!

The following correspondence from The Brownsville Rio Bravo, of Dec. 3, gives the de tails of Caravajal's operations, lately announced by our Telegraphic Dispatches from New-Orleans:

our Telegraphic Dispatches from New-Orleans:

Rio Grand Cirry, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1851.

Dear Siz: I got home from Cerralvo last night.

We had a very severe fight in Cerralvo. The forces of Caravajal charged the fortifications of the enemy, and whipped them out of the square and the church. When I left, the enemy's horses and men were reduced to one house. Caravajal captured a great many of their horses, saddles, lances and arms, a large portion of their cannon, ammunition, and their wagons. They have been living on horse flesh for the last two days. We had a good many men killed, among them Captain Chinn, J. E. Graham, and a Lieutenant in Walker's company.

The force from Matamoros is still at Camargo. Capt. McLean and his company fought bravely, he had three or four menkilled, the commander of the artillery of Jeuregu has been wounded and taken prisoner, and nine of his man were killed at the cannon. In every yard in the square there are more or less dead mechos—they had no time to bury their dead. I saw in one yard ten dead machos, and the Seminoles catched the devil—their captain got killed.

Rio Grande Ciry, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1851.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 2.1851. I arrived home from Cerralvo on yesterday, about 3 o'clock, P. M. I left Caravajal with all his forces at Cerralvo, which he had succeeded in taking entirely,

with the exception of one house, situated on the hill at the edge of the town: Jauregui, and what forces he has remaining. He penned up, living on mule fesh and no water. When Heft Cerrairo, which was on Suncay evening an hour by sun, they were preparing to make a charge upon the house occupied by Jauregui, and did make one charge before I left, in which Captain China was killed.

Jauregui still has his two pieces of stillery. One is a meintain howitzer of about a twelve pound shell, and the other is a long six-pounder, the best gun in service. Caravajal has all the balls, shells, wagons, lances, and hearly all the ammunition. Carrajal has lost about tee men killed and about twenty wounded. Graham was killed on the first day, almost at the commencement, without a show, Jauregui had eighteen Indians, who did nearly all the fighting, and they are all killed but two. We had to take the city by routing them out.

They occupied the entire plaza, and in all the house on the four sides of the plaza they had portholes, so that they could are on us without showing any part of themselves. We routed them at leagts out of them, when they ran for the church, where we succeeded in driving them, and they then ran and got into the house on the hill, in waich a small portion were previously stationed. When we were chasing them from Mier we were satisfied we could not take them following them; so we stopped at Punta Aguda, and Jauregui stopped at Gerralvo for the night. After making a short halt we struck into the bushes to get ahead of hun, which we succeeded in doing about five miles beyond him.

This was the position of things when I left. I was about twenty-three hours coming from there here. We have taken prisoner Capt. Corona, commander of their artillery, (the balance of his artillerymen are killed.) Capt. Corona has a wound which will probably prove mortal. Wheat got a scratch on his arm. Howell had his aword broken.

which will probably prove mortal. Wheat got a scratch on his arm Howell had his aword broken by his side by a hall: not hurt. The Mexicaa sol-diers now with Caravajal have proven themselves

good fighters.
Some three hundred men, cavalry, have gone up to reenforce Jauregut, under command of Gaada loupe Garcia, and will probably get there this morn-ing. We are anxious to hear who gets the advan-

Passengers Arrived Passengers Arrived
In steamship Africa from Laverpool — Mr. Malling, James Carson, Celonel Moore bearer of despatches from London to Washington, Miss Moore, Mr. Battershy, Mr. Niebel, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Sear, Mr. Duon, T. H. Wilkman, Mr. Seiter, Mr. Foote, Mr. Thurgar, Mr. Clunas Mr. Arres, Miss O'Neil Mr. Sumson Hon A Chichester, Mr. Stoae, Mr. Yangrome, Mr. DeEmbil, Mr. Menzes, Mr. Santh, Mr. Mur, Geo. W. Smith, A. Maffer, Mr. Kaisey, Mr. Sevenson, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Secolu, Mr. Lonis, Mr. Callara—T-4-4-13.

Sweenson Mr. Cohen, Mr. Secelu, Mr. Louis, Mr. Callard—Total 32.

in steemship Felcon from New Orleans and Humna—E.

H. Laws and friend, C. G. Moore, J. Battes and trend, R.

R. Smr h. F. Buich, W. W. Milem, O. C. Taft, K. Wright,
V. W. Whiting, H. Colvin, W. B. Eaton, F. Long, O. E.

Derby, P. Merlins, A. Morris, P. Schwartz, F. Hemmel,
F. Wilson, J. Ston, P. Miller, G. Micks, M. D. Pankard,
J. N. Halleck, J. McColfer, E. M. Fearson, N. H. Cornathe,
J. N. Halleck, J. McColfer, E. M. Fearson, N. H. Cornathe,
A. O. Green, W. Arnfield, Mr. Toler, and daughter,
B. Britton, W. B. Osgae, G. L. Baker, B. Holf, J. Baker,
B. Holf, J. Bosch, C. J. Gibbert, W. H. Harris, N. Etok,
J. Mesiy, J. H. Baster, N. Wasen, J. W. Lardser, T. J.

Beicher, F. Bricciou, N. Choshen, J. Lay, H. Case, G. W.

V. Jones, J. Leng, R. F. Warnen, J. W. Laws, G. W.

W. Jones, J. Laws, R. Caron, M. B. Rose, J. J. Nase,
C. J. Milher, J. J. Riley, P. Korth, L. Wilds, W. Moornfold,
W. W. Jones, J. Leng, B. F. Willey, C. Woodworth, A. J.

McGimits, Mr. Spencer, B. Fabrin, Mr. Leopold and iddy,
W. Weinsen, C. Serfisch, W. Daly, J. N. Merry, S. Melday,
Total 24.

In steamskin Roomoke from Narfolk—Robert M. Bridges, lard-Total 32

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-YORK JANUARY I. Cleared this Forenoon.

Clenred this Forencom.

Bark Wanderer, (Br. Davidson, Windsor J. S. Whitney.
Brig Pailura, Thacher, Savananh, Dunham & Dimon.

JANUARY?

Brigs—Cushnoe, Lowry, St. Marks, Ladd & Churoh, Metamora, Latham, Mobile, Engle & Hazzard; Thousar Trowbridge, Trosbridge, New-Haven, Thos. Trowbridge & Sons.

Schooners—Wake, Briggs, Wilmington, E. S. Powell, Pocohentas, Bingham, San Juan, J. B. Gager, Sloop Oregon, Sturges, Providence, master.

Bark Dudley, Morrison, 4 ds. fm. Charleston, with cotton and rec. to tierage Butkley. The D. has been J days in the lower Bay at anchor, with a piot on board, owing to fog and ice.

Brig John Johnson, (Swed.) Johnson, 71 ds. fm. Malays and 66 ds. fm., (fibralter, with fruit to Fabor & Bierworth.

Brig Legnest, (fallian.) Lirette, 39 ds., im, Newyry, with iron and 65 passengers, to Geo. Damill. Dec. 12 lst. 58 36, lon. 24 27, spoke bark Maine, (of Wells.) from Newport, Wales, for New-York, when within 1 days sail of N. York spring a leak, and being short of prov soons, bore away for St. Thomas. Dec. 16, lat. 39 12, lon. 63 35, spoke bark Lyra, from Valparaiso for New-York. The L. was ashore on the West Bask but was got off without damage.

Brig Polaski, (of Thomaston.) Norris, 16 ds. fm. Nog. Orleans, with 433 hids. sugar, 119 bbls. molasses, to J. W. Elwell.

Schr. Jao. S. Storges, (of Elizabeth City, N.C..) King, 39 ds. fm. Port-an-Phince, with 210,000 feet logwood, to T. S. Schrasinger. Versels left before reported \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Schr. Lucy Ann, of Yarmouth, Mann. 30 pls. fm. Jacmel, with coffee and legwood, to master. Left schr. Esgenos, from and for Boston, discy, the only American vessel. Hashad very heavy weather during the passage, lost main hoom, boat, stove galloy, split sails, damaged rigging and received other mjury.

Schr. Jadith Ward, Tucker, 6s. fm. Ellawerth, with lum-

boem, boat, Move galley, spate the, received other mintry.

Schr. Judith Ward, Tucker, 6s. fm. Ellswarth, with lumber, to master.

Schr. Helen. Griffin, trem Charleston, with cotton, &c., to N. L. McClesdy.

Schr. Geo. J. Jones. Looke, from Savannah, with cotton and rice, to Demill & Co. Has been at anchor inside the Hook the past three days in a fog. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The

Ceragand under the firm of GEORGE M. RACY A WILLIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by GEORGE M. TRACY, at the skore, No. 8t William st.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1852.

The undersigned have formed a Copartmership, and will continue in the same business as above at the score No 8t William st, under the firm of GEORGE M. TRACY & HATCH.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1852.

GEORGE M. TRACY, Jun. 1, 1854.

URIEL C. HATCH.

Co-partnership herretofore existing between the un-dersigned under the firm of GEORGE M. TRACY & WIL-

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore eristing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART, MOREHOUSE & MERRITT, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by either of the partners, at the office of MOREHOUSE & MERRITT, No. 34; Pine-st.

RICHARD P. HART.
STEPHEN B. MOREHOUSE, PHILIP H MERRITF.

New-York, December 1, 1851.

PHILIP H MERRITT.

New-York, December I, 1831.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, is pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Skittes of Limited Partnerships, have this day formed a Limited Partnership is to be conducted in "MOREHOUSE & MERRITT." that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dealing in Domestic Dy Goods on Commission; that the general partners are STEPHEN B. MOREHOUSE and PHILIP H. MERRITT, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and that the Special Partners RICHARD P. HART, who also resides in the City of New-York, and that the Special Partners RICHARD P. HART, who side the City of New-York, that the said Special Partner has contributed to the common stock the sum of twenty five thousand oblists; that the period at which said Partnership is to commence is the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Dated, New-York, December 1, 1831.

ork, December 1, 1851.
STEPHEN B. MOREHOUSE,
PHILIP I MERRITT,
RICHARD P. HAST.

Financial.

RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS .-The undersigned offer for sale:

\$25,000 Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Buf-

falo and State Line Railroad Company—afteen years to run
—Coupons attached—payable 1st April and October.
\$30,000 Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven and New London Railroad-Effect years to run-Coupons attached—payable 10th March and September. \$10,000 Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven and Norlampton Company. (Canal Railroad)— eighteen years to tun—Coupons—payable 10th January and July.

\$20,000 Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the North-

ern Indians Railroad Company—ten years to rus—Coupous—payable int February and August.

These Bonds are all secured by first mortgages on the respective Roads, and the interest and principal are payable in New York.

WARD & CO.
No. 54 Wall-st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The Coupons due the lat day of January upon all Bonds issued by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, as well as upon Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to said Company will be paid at the American Erchange Bank, and at the Office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, New-York, respectively, on and after the 2d day of January.

Ji lw* E. FASSETO, No. 39 Wall st.

NOTICE — BROADWAY SAVINGS

NOTICE — BROADWAY SAVINGS

All moneys deposited in this Institution, up to and including the 10th of January, 1822, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st institution of the Board, M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.

New-York, January 1, 1852. NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the

Spring Valley Shot and Lead Manufacturing Com-pany are hereby notified that "the Annual Election for Five Trustees" will be holden at the Office of the Com-pany, No. 129 Front-st, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1311. Poli open from 12 to 2 o'clock. jt 133" CHARLES W. HENRY, Secretary. INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS .-

The Interest on the Public Stocks of the City of New-York due and payable February 1, 1832, will be paid on the 2d day of February, by SHEPPARD KHAPP, Est. Chamberlain of the City, at the Mechanics' Bank, Ma. B. Wall-st. The Transfer Books will be closed Wednesdy, Manuary 7, 1832, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Controller's Office. New York, Dec. 31, 1831.

JOS. R. TAYLOB, Controller's Controller's Office.